# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜



## H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a large and well selected assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.,

All of which they intend offering at the lowest market prices, for Cash or undoubted Notes.

*March* 26, 1844. 99-8w

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by late arrivals from New York, their

SPRING AND SUMMER

STOCK OF GOODS,

Among which are a variety of French and American Coats, French Muslins and Lawns, Ginghams and Bombazines, Drabdeta, Summer Cloths and Cassimeres, Marseilles and Silk Vesting, Brown and white Linen Drillings, Black and blue-black Crape, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Half-long and half-fingered Mitt, Egyptian ditto, Silk and Cotton Hose, Muslin and Thread Edging, Marking Canvass and Zephyr Worsted, Umbrellas and Parasols, Ladies' Fleeting, Silk and Lawn Bonnets, Albert and Shell ditto, Palm Leaf, Leghorn and Panama Hats, Children's Leghorn and Pedale Hats, 2000 pairs Shoes, assorted, some very fine. With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, which we will sell low for Cash.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

*Fayetteville, March* 25, 1844. 99-4w

## NOTICE.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, on the 13th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, FIFTEEN SHARES OF CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK. Terms—six months credit; Note with approved security will be required before transfer.

MARY E. PEARCE, Administratrix of P. Pearce, deceased.

*March* 23, 1844. 99-3w

## E. S. JORDAN

WOULD most respectfully tender to his friends and the public generally, his hearty thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business on his own account, and would also inform them, that having been encouraged so to do, he has extended his business, and has just returned from New York, where he purchased an extensive and beautiful Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of the following:

Blk. black and brown Cloths; Bombazines; Balzones; Chally; Muslins; Ginghams; Lawns; Dress and Furniture Prints; Dress, Apron and Bonnet Silks, of new and beautiful styles; Cap and Bonnet Ribbons; Artificial Flowers, with a good supply of Trimmings for Ladies' dresses, such as Fringes, Gimps, Dress and Jet Buttons; Tarleton, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; white and black Laces, for Cardinals; Ladies' black, white and colored Kid Gloves; Children's, Misses', Boys'; Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Shoes; Misses' and Ladies' fine Straw, Leghorn and white Chip Bonnets; Boys' and Men's Straw, Leghorn and Fur Hats; 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings.

Without further enumeration, suffice it to say, that the stock comprises nearly every article found in a fancy store. The above Goods are expected by the next arrival of the Steamboat, and will be sold as low as such Goods can be afforded. Terms, Cash, or short time to those who pay promptly.

☞ Mrs. JORDAN has patterns for Ladies' Hats, Dresses and Caps, of the latest fashions. Ladies wishing rich Goods and neat work can save the trouble and expense of sending abroad by coming or sending their orders to Cheraw.

*Cheraw, March* 19, 1844. 99 6w

## New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

*March* 26.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of Administration upon the estate of Mrs Julia Carman, dec'd., at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate to bring them forward properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

W. R. CARMAN, Adm'r.

## FURTHER NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator aforesaid, will, on the 6th of April, at the late residence of the deceased, upon a credit of six months, offer for sale the following Property, viz:—

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wagons, Carts, Horses, Mules, stock of Cattle and Hogs, Corn, Fodder, sundry Farming Tools, &c.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security before the property is changed.

W. R. CARMAN, *Adm'r.*

*March* 23, 1844. 99-2w

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail,
by D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

10 HHDS. prime Muscovado SUGAR,
10 do. ditto MOLASSES,
10 tons assorted Swedes IRON.

For sale by
SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

*March* 25, 1844. 99tf

*Edwin Glover,*
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
*(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)*

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

*Fayetteville, Oct.* 3, 1843. 74tf

## WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. Nel. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

## NEW SPRING GOODS

## JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

*Among which are:*

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Double-tide and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 Bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

*March* 18, 1844. 98tf

## OATES'S INTEREST TABLES.

INTEREST and Exchange Tables, Quarto, for Banks, Merchants, and others, at $4.

Interest Tables, small pocket volume, at $1.

Both new and highly approved works, just rec'd.

E. J. HALE.

## FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee,
J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

## GUN-SMITH ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUNSMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

*January* 13, 1844. 89tf

## MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

## FINE AND COMMON CHAIRS.

The Subscriber has lately received a general assortment of Chairs, from the common Windsor to the most elegant scroll box seat Fancy Chair, Lolling Chairs, cane and scroll seats, Rocking and Sewing Chairs, cane and rush bottoms. A variety of Children's Chairs, rush and wooden bottoms. Settees, cane and wooden bottoms. Which he offers for sale on favorable terms.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

*March* 14, 1844. 98-3w

## TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

AS I am no longer an Inspector of Naval Stores, and the Inspectors have discontinued the selling of the article, I now offer myself as

AGENT for the sale of Turpentine and Tar.

I shall feel grateful to those of my friends who have heretofore favored me with their business while Inspector, for a continuance of their confidence in the Agency line, and I will say to the Turpentine makers generally, that, should they favor me with their patronage, no exertions shall be spared in securing for them the highest market prices.

Commissions, 1 per cent.

JESSE BOWDEN.

*Wilmington, March* 15, 1844. 98-3w

## To Brick Masons, Plasterers, Carpenters, &c.

THE undersigned Committee will receive Proposals until the 10th of April, for the repairing of the Court House and Jail, and erecting a Pillory and Stocks, in the town of Wadesborough. The Court House to be covered with Tin. The tin, brick, and plastering, and Carpenter's work, will be let out separately or together, as will best suit bidders. For further information inquire of either of the undersigned, either by letter or otherwise.

GEO. D. BOGGAN.
JAS. M. WADDILL.
S. W. COLE.

*Wadesborough, March* 12, 1844. 98-3w

## SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## ALCOHOL,

LOG WOOD, Nutgalls, Blue Vitriol, Gum Shellac, Glue, Oil Vitriol, Aquafortis, Pumice Stone, Copperas,—for sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE. *Druggist.*

Also, Russia and American Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Oxalic Acid, Pearlash, and Salts of Tartar.

## NOTICE.

ON Monday last, the 5th instant, a man named Wm. Hyde took off from Fayetteville, a small flea-bitten gray horse, with an old saddle, without skirts, and a tolerably good bridle, which was lent to him by Zachariah Plumer. The horse had the right hind hoof white, the other three hoofs black; large scar on each shoulder, caused by the collar. Hyde wore a low brown fur hat, a kind of brown homespun frock coat, and blue Kentucky Jeans pants, with wood buttons covered with tin. Any person who will apprehend said horse, shall be paid for their trouble, by informing the subscribers.

ZACHARIAH PLUMER.
ELY PLUMER.

*Fayetteville, February* 6. 92-tf


DUELS—CLAY AND JACKSON.

*Amos Kendall* has written a most malignant, unfair pamphlet, assailing Mr. Clay as a duelist. Now Mr. Clay has been twice involved in duels, much to our regret and we are sure to his own also, but in each case he was the grossly insulted and injured party, as his opponent lived to see and acknowledge, and he manifested no vindictiveness nor revengeful feeling. He merely conformed to a most absurd and wicked custom of the community in which he lived—a custom which he did not make, and ought to have disregarded. We are sure it is a source of profound gratitude to him that no other evil than the sanction given to an abominable practice resulted from these meetings, and that no stain of blood rests on his hands. He has declared in an address to his neighbors that no man can abhor dueling more than he does, though a deep sense of wrong suffered, the momentary mastery of his indignation, impelled him to seek the redress falsely styled 'honorable.'

But this viper Kendall, who has written the tract to blacken Mr. Clay for challenging and meeting two men who had grossly insulted and defamed him, has written a life of *Gen. Jackson*, in which he narrates Jackson's duel with Dickinson, originating in a gambling quarrel at a horse-race, and in which Jackson, after receiving Dickinson's fire, deliberately shot his antagonist dead. Amos winds up his account of this bloody tragedy as follows:

"Jackson went upon the ground with a conviction that his life was eagerly sought and the expectation of losing it, but with a determination which such a conviction naturally inspired in a bosom which never knew fear. At the word, Dickinson fired, and the dust was seen to fly from Jackson's clothes; the next instant Jackson fired, and Dickinson fell. * * Dickinson was taken to a neighboring house, where he survived but a few hours. The firmness of nerve exhibited by General Jackson on this occasion *has not caused to be a subject of* ADMIRATION. * * THE STERN PURPOSE WHICH MIGHT IN PART HAVE NERVED HIM, WAS BEST DESCRIBED BY HIMSELF, WHEN A FRIEND EXPRESSED ASTONISHMENT AT HIS SELF COMMAND. 'SIR,' SAID HE, "I SHOULD HAVE KILLED HIM IF HE HAD SHOT ME THROUGH THE BRAIN."

And yet the *admiring* narrator of this horrible business pretends to be shocked at the contemplation of Mr. Clay's bloodless duels! What monstrous hypocrisy!

*New York Tribune.*

*Another from Mr. Gardner.*—According to the Boston Atlas, this great original genius has again distinguished himself in his peculiar way, in the Senate of Massachusetts. In the course of some remarks lately, he had occasion to complain of the high duty on SOFT SOAP, (our neighbor of the Enquirer will give him a plenty of it free of cost. He is the very sort of man upon whom he would delight to lavish it.) He stated the duty at 50 cents a pound. Upon being asked where he got that information from, he said from Hunt's Merchant's Magazine. The querist stated that he was mistaken; that it was fifty cents a barrel. Upon which Mr. Gardner insisted that he was right—that the book said 50 cents the *bbl.* and if bbl. did not mean pound, he knew nothing about it. Roars of laughter followed this ingenuous confession.

According to the Atlas, the statement had been taken from an obscure Loco Foco paper, and that paper designing to gull the ignorant, had translated the expression bbl. (which stood for barrel) pound. The trap caught more game than it was set for, and a State Senator among the rest.

*Richmond Whig.*

*Counterfeit Money.*—A few days since, we noticed the circulation of counterfeit ten dollar notes of the Planters & Mechanics Bank, and cautioned the public against their reception. From a letter shewn us yesterday, we learn that an individual, calling himself *Stone*, desired that a bill of this description should be changed at a store at Chester Court House, on Saturday last, which was acceded to, and change given, but the proprietor of the store, (having read the paragraph, and noticing that the bill answered the description given of the counterfeit) called Stone back, and inquired if he had more money of the same description, which he denied. A search of his person was demanded, and refused, when Stone made a vigorous attempt to elude the personal examination. The hue and cry was raised—they followed and caught the culprit, and on *inspection*, it was discovered that Mr. Stone had a plentiful supply of *ammunition* in the shape of several rolls of counterfeit money, the denomination of which is not mentioned in the letter communicating the information. The individual was committed for trial.

*Charleston Courier.*

*Death of Sumner Lincoln Fairfield.*—With regret we learned the death of this well known poet. He died yesterday morning at No. 73 Canal street, from which place his funeral will take place this morning, at 11 o'clock.—*N. O. Picayune.*

## SPEECH OF MR. CLINGMAN,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

In the House of Representatives, March 7, 1844,

ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE WHIG AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is not my purpose to debate the bill now under consideration. The gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Duncan,) who introduced it, thought proper to devote very little of his long speech to its merits. On the contrary, he declared that he did not feel capable of enlightening this House on any subject; that he had never, heretofore, spoken with that view; and that he was then about to make a speech for Buncombe.

As I am a citizen of that county, and have the honor of representing it on this floor, and as it has been my practice heretofore to reply to such individuals of his party as delivered political harangues to the citizens of my county, I regard it as proper for me to notice his effort of yesterday. I will suggest to the gentleman, however, for the benefit of any future exhibitions of this sort which he may be inclined to make, that he has utterly underrated the sagacity and mistaken the taste of my constituents. They are not quite gullible enough to swallow any portion of his doctrine, however well adapted it may be to the softer heads and coarser appetites of many of his own supporters.

During the two hours which, with the aid of his friends, the gentleman was able to obtain, he discussed the expenditures of Government, Democracy, and coon skins—spoke of toryism, tariff, proscription, and the peace party—denounced the bank, blue light Federalism, and banners generally—condemned Abolitionism, cider, and the land distribution; he manifested much feeling against the Clay party and Whig songs, and went at large into the merits of bribery, frauds, the Hartford Convention, Van Buremism, and Humbuggery; he also boasted largely of his knowledge of Greek, treated us to a lecture on the anatomy of the coon, and exhibited drawings of its entrails, which he declared he intended to have engraved, and published as a part of his speech. In addition to these matters, he said there were other things which he had not then time to go into, but which he intended to write out and circulate. That these topics have any relation to the bill of the gentleman, or to any bill which will probably ever be presented to this House, will not be pretended by any body. But it was plain, Mr. Speaker, not only from the declarations of the gentelman himself, but from what we witnessed on this floor, and from intimations in other quarters, that he was making a regular built electioneering effort, for distribution over the country. The fact, well known to every body here, that he has been selected on this occasion by his party, as was their former custom, to promulgate their political doctrines, gives consequence to his effort of yesterday, and furnishes me a full apology for a reply. And if I should descend to things which seem trivial in themselves, or unworthy of the dignity of this House, I hope it will be borne in mind that whatever a great party adopts as its creed is of consequence, however trifling or contemptible it may be in itself. Whatever our opponents regard as fitted to influence even the least enlightened part of the community is worthy of examination.

The gentleman declared, at the outset of his remarks, that he should not trouble himself with details, but that he should deal in *wholesale falsehoods*. The latter part of this declaration he repeated with great emphasis. As but half the time will be allowed me that was extended to him, I, too, will be prevented from going into details; but I design to deal only in general *facts*.

On the subject of the expenditures of the Government, it will not be necessary for me to say many words. The gentleman from Ohio alleged that the expenses of the present Administration greatly exceeded those of Mr. Van Buren's; but as he did not give us the data on which he based his calculations, I presume we are to take it as one of his *wholesale* declarations. Taking the reports made by Mr. Van Buren's officers as true, the total expenditures of his four years, independent of payments on account of public debt and trust funds, cannot be made less than the sum of $112,000,000. But he says that many items of this expenditure were extraordinary, and refers particularly to the Florida war and some other things. Nothing, surely, Mr. Speaker, could be more extraordinary than some of those expenditures. For example: the sending from the forests of Florida to the city of New Orleans for wood, so as to make it cost $20 per cord; the manner in which steamboats were employed, and many other items.—When these matters were brought to the attention of the nation, in the canvass of 1840, the gentleman and his political friends, so far from condemning any of these expenditures, defended and justified them all. Sir, as they thought them right then, we are authorized in coming to the conclusion, that if they should get into power again, we should have a repetition of these extraordinary expenditures.

To show conclusively the improvidence and extravagance of the late Administration, let me call your attention to some other facts.

When Mr. Van Buren [illegible] over, he found in the Treasury the fourth instalment [illegible] distributed among the [illegible] of $17,109,473! Treasury, during the [illegible] sources to the amount of $9,124,747! And left outstanding Treasury notes [illegible]. It thus appears that he not all the revenues arising from tariff, and from the sales of the but, in addition thereto, he e. whole of the above large sum, $82,732! for he did not leave a single million in the Treasury. If he expended no more than was necessary, then he and his party were highly culpable; because they neglected to provide means to sustain the Government, without depriving the States of the fourth instalment, which was due to them under the existing law, and without leaving the Government in debt. But, if the existing laws were sufficient to provide the Government with the means of paying its current expenses, then it is clear that he expended $31,882,732 too much.

Gentlemen cannot escape one or the other of these conclusions. But to show still more strongly the gross mismanagement as well as the reckless extravagance of that Administration, let me bring to the attention of the House another fact. On the 4th of March, 1841, when Mr. Van Buren left the Administration of the Government, there were, as appears from House Document No. 281:

| | |
|---|---|
| Specific undrawn appropriations of all kinds, | $27,134,721 30 |
| Indefinite appropriations drawn between the 4th of March and 31st of December, 1841, | 1,771,267 16 |
| Treasury notes outstanding on the 4th of March, 1841, | 5,618,512 00 |
| There were, besides other liabilities then existing, arising out o. Indian treaties, balances due militia, for navy pension fund, Post Office debt, taking the census, printing, Greenough's statue, and various other small items, enumerated in Document 62 and acts of last Congress, and Document 293, which, together, make the sum of | 3,518,835 00 |
| Adding all these, we have the total liabilities thrown upon the Whigs, when they came into power, to be | 38,065,378 76 |

And now let us see what means existed to meet this heavy liability. The total amount of revenue which came in that year from customs, land sales, bonds of United States Bank, and all other sources, after deducting the sum produced by the Whig tariff on luxuries, and the $2,128,247 expended before the 4th of March by the rejected Administration, amounted to $13,000,000. Add to this the cash on hand in the Treasury, $862,055, and we have the sum of $13,862,055, as the whole amount which arose from all the sources provided by that Administration.

How, then, stands the account? The Administration of Mr. Van Buren left the Government liable for the sum of $38,065,378 in that year, and all the means provided to pay it amounted to but $13,862,055, which, subtracted from the liabilities, leaves an excess of the latter of $24,203,323. This large sum of more than twenty-four millions can be looked upon in no other light than a debt left by Mr. Van Buren's Administration. Let us *now* see how the account stands. Mr. Van Buren, when he came into power, had, as above stated, a surplus of $26,234,229. He went out, having expended this, leaving the Government involved, above its means of paying, for the sum of $24,203,323. Putting them together, the surplus spent and the debt left, we have the vast sum of $50,437,552. We are therefore brought to the startling conclusion, that if Mr. Van Buren had come into office as most of the Presidents did, without any surplus on hand, he would have left the Government fifty millions in debt. Whether gentlemen attribute this to his extravagance, or simply to his bad management in providing means for carrying on the Government, is not at all material. They must come to one of these conclusions, and either is decisive against his capacity to administer the Government of the country.

Should the last half of the expenditures of this year be equal to the first, the total expenses of the present Administration for its four years will not reach $85,000,000. This, subtracted from the aggregate expenditures of Mr. Van Buren's four years, as above stated, leaves the sum of more than twenty-seven millions, showing thereby that by ejecting him from office this immense sum has been saved to the country in four years.

With respect, however, to this Administration, I will say that the Whigs are not responsible for it generally, and that I feel under no obligation to defend it. When Mr. Tyler proved himself false to the Whig party, and abandoned its principles, we made a full surrender of him to our adversaries. But our conveyance was accompanied by no warranty either of title or soundness. The Democracy took him at their own risk. They cannot hold us responsible, because our assignment was without recourse, and without consideration. It is unkind in the gentleman from Ohio now to assail Mr. Tyler. He and his friends might have once done so with great propriety. They might have imitated the magnanimity of Julius Cæsar, who, if he loved the treason, despised the traitor. But they did not do so; on the contrary, they courted his alliance; and now, after having seduced, embraced, and made use of him—having disgraced him in the estimation of all the world—finding that he is soon to lose his official station, and that he can no longer be turned to account, they are endeavoring to expel him from the fold of the Democratic party, and turn him adrift in the world, friendless and alone, to depend on its cold charities. But he is unwilling to be thus unceremoniously expelled. He insists, through his official organs, that, inasmuch as he has done more to defeat the Whig measures than any one else, and thereby rendered the greatest service to the Democratic party, he ought, in all fairness, to receive the nomination of their convention, affirms that Mr. Van Buren has no chance to beat Mr. Clay, and claims to be the only man in their ranks capable of succeeding. In this, perhaps, exists the secret cause of the attack of the member from Ohio. He designs, by a sudden thrust, to remove a rival from the path of his favorite. I submit it to him, in all candor, to decide whether it is not ungenerous and ungrateful in him thus to assail his ally. He ought not to lift his hand against his brother.

Let us now, Mr. Speaker, proceed to inquire what are the principles of the present self-styled "Democratic party," about which the gentleman from Ohio has talked so much! It will be found, on examination, that this party is governed by seven principles—as John Randolph is reported to have said of Thomas Ritchie—the five loaves and the two fishes. Or, in the language of John C. Calhoun, by a distinguished leader of this party, remarkable for his powers of generalization and condensation, and who was thereby enabled to analyse, simplify, and reduce to a single element these various principles, it is the "spoils party, held together by the cohesive power of public plunder."

I shall endeavor to show, Mr. Speaker, in all candor and sincerity on my part, that no injustice is done to the party by this definition of its principles. On the contrary, it is my deliberate, well settled, solemn conviction, that the leaders of the party are held together by no other bond whatever. If an individual will only vote with them; if he will give them his influence in carrying elections, and promoting them to office, he will be considered a good Democrat, [illegible] how opposite his opinions on all questions policy may be to those which they professing at that time. I intend this arse only to apply to the politicians; for are that the great mass of the party in e honest and patriotic, and that they y deceived by the professions of De- s for the interests of the people, made ders.

travelling out of the ground occupied by the gentleman from Ohio. I expect to be able to establish the truth of my position, that his party is united only upon the principle above stated. The question which is likely to occupy more of our time during the present session than any other, is the tariff; and how does the party stand on that? Martin Van Buren, their generally acknowledged leader, voted not only for the tariff of 1824, but he also voted for that of 1828, (the highest tariff which ever existed in the country,) and which, because of its very excess, was condemned by Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and many other Whigs. Mr. Senator Wright, the confidential friend of Van Buren always, and the present Congressional leader of the party on all such questions, not only likewise voted for that same extravagant tariff of 1828, but he was mainly instrumental in carrying it through. He even voted for the Whig tariff of 1842, against which such an outcry is now raised; and so did Mr. Senator Buchanan, another great Democratic leader, and but lately one of their candidates for the Presidency. I need not, however, multiply instances of this sort, but will ask if the whole party are united on tariff principles with these prominent individuals? Not at all, sir. When you look to the Southern section of the Union, you find among the Democrats Free Trade men and Nullifiers, who are utterly hostile to all tariffs, denounce them as unconstitutional, systems only of fraud and plunder, and even, in some instances, are willing to dissolve the Union to get rid of them. Do these individuals complain of and denounce their Democratic allies of the North for voting for these high tariffs? No, sir. They embrace them most lovingly, stand shoulder to shoulder with them, like Siamese twins, and keep up a common struggle for political power. But they do denounce Mr. Clay and the Whigs because they are in favor of a moderate, steady tariff. The party is thus divided into two sections, which profess opposite principles, with a view of increasing thereby its political strength. In the South there is much opposition to the tariff, and on that account the Southern Democrats denounce it with great vehemence, with the expectation of chiming in with the prevalent feeling of the people there, and thus acquiring popularity for their party; while at the North, where the tariff policy is favored, their Democratic allies are warmly in favor of it, with a view of carrying the elections in that quarter. By this manœuvring they expect that each wing will be able to bring a larger capital to the common stock, to enable them to get the control of the offices and money of the country. The Whigs, on the contrary, being governed by principle, find that their representative, Mr. Clay, is denounced at the South as being too strongly in favor of the tariff, while at the North he is charged with not going far enough in support of the protective policy. Mr. Van Buren himself is a fitting representative of his party. While he votes for high tariffs, makes sheep speeches at the North, and writes letters to Indiana in favor of the protective policy, to Virginia he writes a letter strongly denouncing it. Do gentlemen intend to persevere in this system of deception? Or do they hope to be able to cheat the country longer by such barefaced double dealing? Why do they not show us on this floor what they are for? They know what the Whig tariff is, and why do they not let us see theirs? The Committee of Ways and Means have had the subject under consideration some three months, and why have we not had a report? What are you afraid of, sir? Is it that you cannot unite your party on any bill? You have a majority of nearly two to one on this floor; can you not bring them up to the mark? Show us your hand, and let the country know what you are for. Further concealment or shuffling is no longer practicable.

You know that we Whigs are for a tariff. [What sort of a tariff are you for? said Mr. Payne.] I will endeavor, Mr. Speaker, to tell the gentleman from Alabama what sort of a tariff I am for, and what I understand the Whig party to be in favor of. We are in favor of such a tariff as will produce all the revenue necessary to the support of the Government, economically administered, without the money arising from the sales of the public lands. This latter fund we do sire to see distributed among the States, to enable those States that are indebted to pay back to their creditors what they have borrowed, to remove the cloud which rests on the honor of some of them, and place American credit where it used to stand, and to furnish the States not indebted with the means of diffusing the benefits of education among every class of their citizens, so that our voters hereafter may understand their rights as inhabitants of this free Republic, and no longer be the victims of the arts of demagogues. And, in raising a revenue by means of duties, we are not for adopting them on the principles of the horizontal tariff, for which a portion of the gentleman's party were voting early in the session. That is a system so absurd that it has not yet been adopted by any nation, and probably never will exist on the earth, however firm may be its resting place in the imaginations of some of its votaries.

Still less are we inclined to support such a tariff as that recommended in the last resolution offered, which received the support of the majority of the Democratic party on this floor, and which was so near being adopted, viz: adjusting the duties with reference to revenue alone, and making discriminations with that view only. In other words, so adjusting the duties as to raise the largest sum on each article.

That system, it carried out, would throw its burdens mainly on the necessaries of life, because they would come in at any price. Salt, for example, being an article of prime necessity, must be procured by every body, no matter what might be its price; and the heaviest duty would therefore be imposed on it under this principle, so as to get the greatest amount of revenue; while jewelry, silks, and wines, being mere luxuries, which no body is obliged to have, would be excluded by a high duty, and therefore must be admitted with a moderate one only. We are in favor of no such system as this; but we do advocate such a discrimination as, while it is so modified as not to be burdensome to any class of the community, may afford incidental protection to our manufacturers and artisans, to sustain our own industry against the oppressive regulations of others, and countervail, as far as practicable, the hostile restrictions of foreign nations. This last was a favorite principle of General Jackson, and I commend it to the attention of gentlemen on the other side. It was also a doctrine of Mr. Jefferson; in fact, he went so far at one time as to express the opinion that we ought to imitate the Chinese—make every thing we needed at home, and have as little as possible to do with other nations. I may add, sir, that there has not been a single President, from Washington down to the present incumbent of the Executive chair, inclusive, who has not sanctioned discrimination on these principles.

It is time, Mr. Speaker, that we should take a common sense practical view of this question. We have had theory and parade enough on it.

I tell gentlemen that I am not at present inclined to support any tariff bill which they are likely to bring forward at this session. In making this declaration, I speak only for myself. The tariff of 1842, which is now in operation, may have defects, for what I know. Some of the duties may be too high, and others too low. But, sir, it has thus far disappointed all the predictions of its enemies. They told us that the duties were so high that they would be prohibitory; that we should get no revenue under it, and therefore be obliged to resort to direct taxation to support the Government. But facts, as daily developed, directly refute this prediction. The revenue under it has been rapidly increasing; and if it should continue for the balance of the year as it has been coming in for the last three months, it would amount to some fifty millions of dollars. Though I do not, of course, anticipate, in fact, that amount, yet I am quite sure that if the present tariff were permitted to remain undisturbed, it would not only afford us all the means necessary to support the Government, but enable us, in a short time, to pay off the whole of our national debt. This favorable state of our finances has been produced thus far without any practical injury having resulted to any section of the country. Not only cotton, but all of our other productions, command a better price than they did before the passage of the tariff; while foreign articles, which we import and consume,

are generally cheaper, I believe I might say invariably so. But even if it were otherwise, I would be willing, as an individual, and I know my constituents are patriotic enough to feel willing too, to submit to a temporary inconvenience for the sake of seeing this Government once more free from the debt left by Mr. Van Buren, and able to support itself without borrowing or resorting to the land money, so that the latter fund might be distributed among the States. We might thereby relieve the National and State Governments from embarrassment, and place American character and credit on their former basis. But when these results are about to be produced by a tariff that is actually conferring benefits instead of burdens on the community, is it not something worse than folly to repeal it?

To illustrate my view still further, Mr. Speaker, allow me to put a case to the member from Ohio, (Mr. Duncan,) which I have no doubt he will understand and feel the force of. From the manner in which he lectured us on the entrails of the coon, I take it that he is a doctor. Is it not so? [Mr. Duncan was understood to nod an assent.] Then, suppose he had been practising on an individual for four years, and that under his administration of medicines the disorder of the patient had increased daily; that he had become more and more feeble, until his dissolution seemed at hand. When thus on the brink of the grave, he is advised to change his physician; he does so, and at once begins to recover, regains his strength and spirits, and is able to return to his former business. The gentleman then meets him, and tells him that he is about to be ruined; that the medicines he has been taking are too strong, have cured him too suddenly, and thereby destroyed his constitution; and recommends him to return to his prescription. Would the gentleman expect the patient to follow his advice? He does not think proper to answer my question. I will answer it, by telling him that I am not willing to trust him, and his party, who brought the country into such difficulty. We expect to elect Mr. Clay, and get into power again in some twelve months; and if, after a trial till then, we find the tariff needs alteration, those who originally made it can modify it.

Having thus, Mr. Speaker, shown that the several fragments of the Democratic party have no common principles in relation to the tariff, I shall proceed still further to support my original position, that they are kept together solely by the love of office, by adverting to another question, which has occupied more of our time than any other during the present session, viz: abolition, or the proper mode of treating abolition petitions. The gentleman declared that the Whigs were abolitionists, but he did not think it worth while, it seems, to offer any proof on the point, contenting himself with making a *wholesale* charge. [Mr. Duncan here rose to explain.] Mr. Speaker, I have but a single hour to answer the gentleman's two hour speech, and I cannot consent to give up any part of it to explanations. The gentleman's own course affords a fair illustration of that of his party on this question. At the beginning of the session, when the famous 21st rule was under consideration for the first time, he dodged the vote on it. A good deal having been said in the papers about his so doing, he came in a few week afterwards, and made a long speech against the rule, showing that it was unconstitutional, inexpedient, and utterly mischievous. On Tuesday of last week, however, when the House was voting on it, he dodged the question again; but on the next day, upon the last vote taken, he came in and voted in *favor of the rule*. He has thus, during the present session, been once against the rule, once in favor of it, and twice has he dodged the vote.

When we look abroad over the country, Mr. Speaker, how does his party stand on this question? Why, he knows very well that, even in his own State, Morris, a late Democratic Senator in Congress, and Tappan, the present Senator, elected by the same party, are Abolitionists. And in Massachusetts, Marcus Morton, their standing candidate for Governor, and the only man they have ever been able to elect in that State, is an ultra Abolitionist; and, for that very reason, selected by them to secure the votes of the Abolitionists. You remember, sir, what a shout of joy was raised by the whole Democratic party, when it was ascertained that he had gotten in by a single vote. And, sir, the very resolutions from Massachusetts, which created such excitement at the beginning of the session—the resolutions, I mean, proposing to abolish slave representation in this House—were passed by the first, and indeed the only, Democratic Legislature that the party ever have had in that State—and that, too, by a unanimous vote. Yes, sir, their party signalized their first triumph in the State of Massachusetts by passing these resolutions, which, if carried out, would at once dissolve the Union. But the Southern members of the Democratic party on this floor, especially my colleague, (Mr. Saunders,) endeavor to divert public attention from that fact, by making patriotic speeches against the Hartford Convention. They say that the very proposition of these resolves had its origin in that famous convention, and was one of its leading recommendations. Sir, I have no objection to this measure being traced for its origin to that convention. That was a justly odious body; and I should be pleased to see all propositions to dissolve this Union traced to such a parent. But, taking all this to be true, they cannot thus get out of the difficulty in which they are involved. The Hartford Convention produced this great political monster, as they denounce it to be; and, after it had existed for more than a quarter of a century, and its deformity had thereby become manifest to all the world, their party, as soon as they came into power, eagerly embraced, adopted it, and made it thus their own.

Let us look a little further. Garrison and Leavitt, editors of the leading Abolition papers at the North, as I am informed, attend the Van Buren meetings, get resolutions passed denouncing Mr. Clay as a slaveholder, and are esteemed good Democrats.

Why, sir, what have we witnessed on this floor during the present session? The leading speech against the twenty-first rule, as it is commonly called, was made by a gentleman from New York, (Mr. Beardsley,) generally understood all over the North to be high in the confidence of Martin Van Buren, and supposed to represent his views; and the Democratic papers in New York and elsewhere claim great credit on this account for their party, saying that this Democratic Congress is opposed to the gag rule of the Whig Congress. Though our opponents have two to one on this floor, yet when we get them to a direct vote, the rule is defeated by a large majority. Out of near eighty Democratic members on this floor from the free States, with all possible coaxing, they can get only thirteen to vote in favor of the rule. How is it with the Southern wing of the party? Its members make most vehement speeches in favor of the rule, declaring that the Union will be dissolved if it is abolished, and charge as high treason all opposition to it. Do they complain of their Northern allies for deserting them? No, sir, by every body here, and it is getting to be understood in the country. There was a time when gentlemen, by giving themselves airs, and talking largely of Southern rights in connexion with this subject, were able to give themselves consequence at home. But that day has passed. Its mock tragedy has degenerated into downright farce, and no body will be humbugged much longer in this way. But the matter is important in one respect. Nothing could more fully show the utter profligacy of the party, its total want of all principle, than the course of its Northern and Southern wings on this question. They hope, however, by thus spreading their nets, to drag in votes in both sections of the Union, and thereby get into power.

Still further to create a prejudice against me individually, they pretend that those members from the South who, in the last Congress, opposed the rule, were defeated on that account; and Messrs Stanly and Botts were referred to. Now, sir, my colleague, (Mr. Saunders,) who was one of those that endeavored to create this impression, knows very well how Mr. Stanly was defeated. He knows very well that the last Legislature of our State, being a Democratic one, made a district purposely to defeat Mr. Stanly. They threw into his district some fifteen hundred Democratic votes, making, as they supposed, a clear majority of near one thousand votes against him. He, however, greatly reduced this majority. Notwithstanding his opposition to the 21st rule, he ran ahead of his party strength; and if the sword of Brennus had not been thrown into the scale, Edward Stanly would have been here on this floor, to defend his votes against all assailants.

We come next to Mr. John M. Botts. It would hardly be fair, would it, Mr. Speaker, for me to ask you, situated as you are, how that matter was? [The Speaker shook his head, and smiled.] Then I will state what I understand to be the facts. There, too, I have been informed that your party, who had the majority in the Legislature, took especial pains to have Mr. Botts left at home. They threw a clear majority, of some eight hundred votes against him in the new district which they made, and how far was it you beat him? Some thirty-two votes, I think. I learn, further, that, in those counties which belonged to his old district, his majority was five hundred votes larger than it had ever been before. Does this look as if his active opposition to the 21st rule had weakened his strength or diminished his speed? If, however, it should be thought that the citizens of the Old Dominion did not fully understand his position, and had not fairly opened their eyes to the enormity of his course, I learn from him, as he is now here, contesting your seat, that he is perfectly willing to try the matter over again.

But my colleague, (Mr. Saunders,) in the course of his speech some time since, declared that he felt for my painful position, and that he extended to me his sympathy. I am infinitely obliged to him for his kind feelings; but I tell him I have no need of his sympathy. I decline to take it. Let him keep it for a worthier object and a more fitting occasion. I tell him, Mr. Speaker, and I mean no disrespect to my colleague by the remark, I would not change places with him on this question for a cabinet appointment or a London mission to boot. My constituents know I do not need his sympathy. Whatever opinion they may entertain of me in other respects, they know that I will not hesitate to take any position that I regard as right, and that I will not feel uncomfortable in that position. The gentleman also said, in the course of his speech, that the people of my section would not approve my course on this question. If I have been correctly informed, this is not the first profession that that gentleman has made with reference to me. In the year 1840, he canvassed our State for the office of Governor. I was also a candidate at that time, in a district composed of several counties, for a seat in the State Senate. We had some passages at arms; and I afterwards heard that he expressed the opinion that I would probably be beaten, because I had gone out of my way to assail him. [Mr. Saunders said it was a mistake; he had not made such a declaration.] I am glad of it, for the sake of the gentleman's reputation as a prophet; for, I not only beat my competitor more than two to one, but my constituents, in their generosity, gave me a larger vote than any one else has ever received in our State for that station. But the gentleman, at least, did say here that my constituents would not be pleased with my course. This may or may not be true. I may perhaps be beaten; but I shall not, at any rate, be beaten as Stanly and Botts were. There can be no gerrymandering to affect me. My district is unapproachable. She stands alone in her strength, and dreads no contact with the Democracy. On the contrary, she courts it. She would gladly embrace in either arm the two strongest Democratic districts in the State, and they would fall under that grasp, as did the columns of the Philistine edifice before the strength of Samson.

I will make a prediction for my colleague. He will find that the Whiggism of that district has lost none of its spirit since 1840, but that it exists in increased strength and energy; and when November comes, the western reserve will send down from her mountains such a majority for Harry of the West as will sweep unresisted over the old North State.

It is not long, Mr. Speaker, since the members of this same *Democratic* party, happening to have a majority in the Senate of the Tennessee Legislature, for two whole years refused to join in the election of Senators to Congress, leaving their State thereby wholly unrepresented, and thus violated the Constitution which they had sworn to support; because they feared that Whigs might be elected. If this were only the act of that most ignominious "thirteen," it would not be worthy of notice here; but their party, throughout the Union, instead of joining the Whigs in denouncing such a lawless act, generally defended and applauded it, as an evidence of their devotion to their party. Even the Dorr rebellion is patronized by this same party. Thomas W. Dorr, perhaps the greatest coward chronicled in history, with a band of hired ruffians from the city of New York, without a shadow of right, invades the gallant little State of Rhode Island with a view of overturning the Constitution, and making himself master of affairs. Her brave citizens take arms to defend their Government; and Mr. Dorr, on both occasions, leaves his army and runs away the night before he expects a fight to take place. His followers being disheartened, and finding that they are likely to get more of blows than of the booty promised them, surrender. Yet this Dorr, and his followers, deserving nothing but detestation for their wickedness, and for their cowardice still more contemptible than they are wicked, find advocates and eulogists in both Houses of Congress, as well as throughout the country, among the leaders of the Locofoco party; and the moral sense of the country is shocked by hearing them compared to Washington and the other heroes of our Revolution.

What do they think of repudiation itself? A denunciations brought against him by the Whigs. The Democracy was thereby wronged, humiliated, and degraded, in his person and by his sufferings. Justice to the injured feelings and wounded spirit of that democracy requires that he should be restored to office. Well sir, if this argument be sound, it applies with equal force to Richard M. Johnson, the Vice President, who was put out with Mr. Van Buren. It covers, too, an immense multitude who were denounced and driven out by us. Swartwout, Boyd, Harris, the whole army of defaulters, have the same reason to complain of Whig denunciation and expulsion. You remember, sir, how numerous they were; out of sixty odd land receivers, about fifty proved defaulters, to say nothing of the other branches of the Government. They have all been kept out of office; in fact, I believe we have not had a single defalcation in the three years since Mr. Van Buren went out. These men have strong claims, under this argument, to be restored to their former privileges and immunities.

And are not its measures as dear to the party as its men? If so, the argument applies to them too, and you must restore the large expenditures and the army bill.

The ghost of the sub-Treasury which we denounced more and killed off sooner than any thing else, might stalk over the land haunting the Democracy, if it were not restored to its former pride of place.

Where, Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman from Ohio stand? Where is his party, tried by this standard? The immense expenditures of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, its corrupting patronage, its sub-Treasury, the army bill—I need not mention them, for they will start up of themselves before your mind. All these are defended and sustained by our adversaries, because they tend to increase the power of the Executive branch of the Government. On this account, they are pleased with the frequent exercise of the veto power, in contempt of the people. If the President, seeing that a bill will be passed by a majority of two-thirds in spite of his veto, should refuse to return it to Congress, and thus prevent their passing it into a law, such an act of tyranny is applauded by them. If he should corruptly refuse to carry into execution a law already made, he is defended and greatly eulogized. They desire to see a President eligible a second time to office. When, therefore, he is once in power, if he be a selfish and unprincipled man, instead of discharging his official duties, his whole attention is directed to the securing of his re-election. Having the appointment of more than fifty thousand officers, he selects his friends for office, and threatens with removal all who do not electioneer for him. This system was brought into the administration of the Federal Government by Mr. Van Buren, when he became Secretary of State. He and his friends justify it by saying, that the offices of the country are spoils, which belong to the victor party. The tendency of this system is to convert the office holders of the country into a mercenary army of electioneerers, commanded by the President. So sensible was Mr. Jefferson of the mischief likely to result from this condition of things, that he published a circular letter forbidding the officers of Government, on pain of dismissal from office, to interfere, except by simple voting, in any manner in the elections. General Harrison did the same thing, as soon as he came into the Presidential chair. But Mr. Van Buren not only requires them to take part in his favor, but, as the reports of the investigating committees of this House prove, they were compelled, by a threat of dismissal from office, to pay, in proportion to the salary of each, a tax to raise a fund for electioneering purposes. The adoption of this system accounts for the large number of defaulters in Mr. Van Buren's time. Officers were not selected because they were "honest and capable," as Mr. Jefferson advised, but because they had rendered the party service. Hence, after it was known that they were taking money from the public Treasury, as the published correspondence of Levi Woodbury, the then Secretary of the Treasury, shows, they were still retained in office, in some instances, because they had extensive connexions, and were influential in carrying the elections.

We have been taught, however, by bitter experience, that principles, however good, will not execute themselves. There is a man whose whole life has connected him with these great principles. For nearly forty years his time and talents have been devoted, in our legislative halls, to their propagation—Once, too, in an executive station, he had an opportunity to some extent, of testing his sincerity, and his conduct there was in accordance with his declarations elsewhere. I may be pardoned for saying, that the administration with which he was connected as Secretary of State deserves to hold the highest place in public estimation, when considered with reference to its rigid economy in expenditure, its freedom from all usurpation of power, all attempts to exercise its patronage improperly, and total abstinence from proscription for opinion's sake. The individual to whom I allude filled a large space in the public eye during the last war with Great Britain. There was a peace party in that day, such as the gentleman from Ohio spoke of, and that party selected De Witt Clinton as its candidate for the Presidency, against James Madison, the war candidate; and Martin Van Buren, the gentleman's favorite, was an active and most zealous supporter of Clinton. He to whom I allude was not of this party. On the contrary, he was the most ardent advocate of that war, and proclaimed, in trumpet tones, that, sooner than submit to British wrongs, he would prefer to see the American people expire in a common struggle for "free trade and sailors' rights." Not such free trade as some advocate in our day, the allowing foreigners to sell their productions here without being obliged to pay duties, while their Governments impose burdens on us. No, sir; it was for the privilege of carrying our own goods in our own ships across the ocean, without having those ships seized, searched, and plundered, and our seamen impressed into the British navy. Sir, being the most active of all our public men, he has originated more great measures than all others of his time. Often were they deemed bold, hazardous, and inexpedient, by his coupers, but his eagle-eyed sagacity, and enlarged patriotism did not fail to select that course which the matured judgment of the nation approved. Sometimes he stood almost alone; yet when his position has seemed most critical, such has been the fertility of his invention, and the extent of his resources, that he has then ever achieved the greatest triumphs.

For instances, let me refer you to his course in relation to the acknowledgment of South American independence, to the origin of the land distribution scheme, to his conduct in relation to our difficulties with France, and to the introduction of the compromise bill in 1833. I will advert, more particularly, to one event of his life, which has by some been thought rash, because there was once a diversity of opinion in relation to it, and because it illustrates, in my view, some traits in his character. He was one Leonidas at the pass of Thermopylæ. He had been sent far in advance of the rest of his countrymen, to show an example, to receive the first shock of the Persian invasion, and to protect his country's territory safe from the impress of a hostile foot. And when he found that he would be overpowered by numbers and treachery, instead of retreating, he held on to that pass with a firm foothold, and won a name which time has only rendered more illustrious. Was this rashness on his part? It was the height of prudence. Leonidas knew well that the dying of his little band on that lone sea beach, in the face of the world, would be worth more to the liberties of Greece than ten thousand lives. Actions like this give a nation character, and elevate the minds of her sons to such a pitch, that they have spirit and energy to overcome all obstacles.

It is the province of a great genius, when common minds are bewildered and made dizzy by the contemplation of a chaos of dangers, to point the path to safety. It was in an emergency like this that another great Greek, Themistocles, when the allied navy was about to be separated and disbanded, by a bold stratagem brought on the sea fight at Salamis, and preserved his country. But to the fertile genius, vast sagacity, and large patriotism of Themistocles, Henry Clay has added the justice of his rival, Aristides, the frankness of Cato, the daring of Cæsar, the eloquence of Tully. He never failed a friend or fled a foe.—When the storm was wildest, his voice has been heard loudest. When the battle was hottest, he has ever stood in the front of the column. His path has led him through many a difficulty and danger. At times, he might have complained of ingratitude and obloquy. Once it seemed as if he was destined to go down to his grave with a cloud on his fame.

But, for all this, he never wavered, or hesitated, for one moment, in his onward course. Ever bearing a high heart under adversity, he has stood erect in the darkest hours of the Republic, and kept alive the spirit of liberty, and of resistance to tyranny and oppression. Many of those who started with him at the outset of his career have fainted by the way side, or wandered away from their principles; but he has been

Faithful found,
Among the faithless, * * * * * *
* * * * * * unmoved,
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified;
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal,
Nor number nor example with him wrought,
To swerve from truth or change his constant mind.

He has now grown gray in the public service, and, in the nature of things, cannot remain much longer on the stage of action. And will you permit him to go down into his grave without bestowing on him the highest honors in the gift of the nation? Will you retain the memorials of his great spirit, in the shape of countless benefits, and turn your back on the giver? From present indications, should Providence permit him to live, we shall not long bear such a reproach. Sir, men have lived, perhaps, who were as much admired, who excited as much enthusiasm among their cotemporaries, but they were men who had won renown in camps. Their laurels were stained with blood. The red glare of battles was on them. No mere civic chieftain ever before excited such enthusiastic ardor in the minds of his countrymen. It is a compliment to the genius of this age, which prefers the civil virtues to mere military glory. And, with such principles, and such a man, what have we to dread?

The gentleman from Ohio tells the Democracy to fear not; that they will carry nineteen States. From the account which he gives us of their defeat in 1840, I take this to be a most extravagant boast on his part. But he complains of our having used new and extraordinary means in the contest. We brought to bear against them, it seems, a novel invention of modern warfare—the log cabin. Sir, I have heard of troops that could not resist a charge of the bayonet, and of some that could not stand fire at all; but the gentleman's Democrats were really a peculiar set of soldiers. We did not use against them Paixhan guns, or even torpedoes. The rattling of a coon skin put them to flight. According to the gentleman, they stood arrayed like the Macedonian phalanx, but a cup of hard cider was presented, and they went down before it.

The gentleman, I do not question, has good reason to complain of and denounce this last weapon, as many of his allies have doubtless fallen under it. I will put a question to the gentleman, the answer to which I hope he will calculate in figures. If his army of Democrats were totally defeated in 1840 by log cabins, hard cider, and coon skins, used against them by one who according to the gentleman's own declarations at that time, was an old dotard, kept in a cage, who was so great a coward that he ran away from every battle that he ever heard of, and whose most appropriate dress was a flannel petticoat, how long will that army be able to stand up against the strength and spirit of the great Whig party of this day, led on by the first man of the age? Upon what does the gentleman build his hope of success? Ah, but he says British gold was used to buy up votes. Well, sir, I perceive, from the newspapers, that money is unusually plenty in England at this time, and I have no doubt that his Democrats want it just as much now as they did four years ago. But we used log cabins; and will our forests not furnish us with materials to build them this year? Then there were coon skins in 1840. Yes, and the requisite number can be procured again. Worst of all, however, was the hard cider. I tell him this will flow like water this year, and it will become very hard to Democratic palates by next November.

To be serious, however, Mr. Speaker, let me tell the member from Ohio that he does great injustice to his party when he says it was thus defeated. I have no doubt but that he is extremely anxious to create the impression that nothing more serious could be brought against it, and that its overthrow was entirely owing to these means. No, sir; you might as well say that Niagara's current owes its power and rapidity to the bubbles that float on its surface. All these things were but emblems, borne upon the vast popular current. The large expenditures of that Administration, its profligacy, its keeping defaulters in its bosom for years after their crimes were known, its patronage and proscription, its army bill, its sub-Treasury, giving the President the money power of the nation, and grinding the people in the dust under its hard money system, its general contempt of the will of the people—these things beat the gentleman's party, and they will beat it again. Yes, they will *beat it again*. Already dismay begins to be visible in the faces of the members of the party here, and some of them are attributing the strong current against them to Mr. Van Buren's unpopularity. I have heard it suggested in some quarters that that has happened to him which frequently occurs to old horses—that, after having been once distanced, have been off the turf a long while, that he has broken down in his second training. If it be, then, true that he is off his legs, select another horse. We are not very particular as to who may be our antagonist. I regard Mr. Van Buren as a quiet, rather timid man, of little will of his party. worst an ir- node- single rally, nani- ty re- th of cious hould e cre- y by ce of re, in ivass. seems make lating nk of anged ms of inent select at the hange We same t, and before. asures, vering r will Talk d our seven d we, is the seven- ty more campaigns like that of 1840. But we are taunted, from time to time, with our small numbers on this floor. Sir, the organization of this House affords no index of the popular sentiment of the nation. North Carolina is represented by a majority of Democrats here; but let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, the Whig majority in my district is large enough, if it had been distributed over the State at the last election, to have given us an unanimous representation on this floor. And, still, there is another district in North Carolina stronger even in Whigism than the one I am so proud to represent. Though in this House we are but as one man, out of it we are a thousand. The bone and sinew of the country, the strength and spirit of the nation, are with us. We have the gray-haired veteran to plan, the generous youth to execute, and the smiles of the fair ladies to cheer us on; and shall we not conquer? The noble banner we have raised we shall maintain at all hazards. We shall bear it high above the tumult, above the dust, and out of danger. And, with the favor of Providence, under its folds we shall win another victory not less brilliant and glorious than that of 1840, and I trust far richer in its benefits to the country.

*Mr. Clay's Visit.*—The time is rapidly approaching when our "City of Oaks" is to be honored with the presence of Henry Clay—that greatest living Statesman—and every body is preparing, as far as practicable, to provide accommodations for the friends whom they expect to visit Raleigh on that occasion. We hazard little, when we say for our Townsmen, that "*the string of every door latch will hang out.*" And yet, though this be done, there will be hardly sufficient accommodation for the Ladies in attendance from abroad, and the invited Guests, to say nothing of the various Committees. We would suggest, therefore, to our friends, the expediency of adopting to as great an extent as possible, the Log cabin style of travelling, practised in 1840, with baggage wagons, tents, &c. The necessary wood for cooking will be provided at the respective Camp-grounds, *free of charge*, and such other measures taken to promote the comfort of visitors, as may be within the power of our Citizens. We hope, therefore, that the people will turn out, without distinction of party, for we repeat, a hearty welcome awaits all who come to see, hear, and do honor to him, who is, and ever will be, the Nation's pride.—*Raleigh Register.*

*Henry K. Nash, Esq.*—It is with deep regret we perceive by a Card, published in the "Hillsborough Recorder," that the State is about to lose from her legislative halls, the services (temporarily we hope only) of the talented young Statesman, whose name heads this paragraph.—*Raleigh Register.*

A new Post Office, called Strickland's, has been established in Duplin County, and Wm. A. Gwyer is appointed Postmaster.

Among the graduates of the Medical School of the New York University at its last session, were the following from North Carolina.

Wm. H. Beatty, John R. Hawes, Milton K. Devane, A. F. Newkirk, Wm. M. Green, Thos. H. Hawkes, Thomas H. Brown, J. G. Rives.

Among those who graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, at the last term, there were from this State four, viz: Rich'd B. Haywood, Geo. H. Mitchell, Thomas B. Powell, Wm. E. Wood.

And among the late graduates of the Charleston Medical School were the following from this State.

D. D. Sloan, Francis Draughan, J. O. McDowell, J. J. McElrath.

*Wilmington Chronicle.*

We see that some of the Locofocos are trying to imitate the Whigs with song-singing, and are recommending to others of their party to make the attempt. It is utterly useless—it will not do. There are some very clever people who are Locofocos, (we do not deny that,) else they would not sustain themselves so well, in spite of their wrong principles, or make such good Whigs when they turned; but singing Locofoco songs wont answer. The truth is, Locofocoism can't be set to music.

*United States Gazette.*

It is the temper which creates the bliss of home, or disturbs its comforts. It is not in the collision of intellect that domestic peace loves to nestle. Her home is in the forbearing nature, in the yielding spirit, in the calm pleasures of a mild disposition, anxious to give and receive happiness.

## Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS

March 20.—Br. schr. Margaret from Jamaica. 24.—Schrs. Jonas Smith from New York, Samuel Ingham from do. 26.—Brig Belle from New York; Schrs. Richard Thompson from Philadelphia, Oliver O'Neil from Elizabeth City.


## PRINT WAREHOUSE
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As L. & B. will keep this great assortment at all seasons of the year, they will, of course, be able to execute orders even in the depth of winter, (when other establishments here have no stock of goods,) in the best manner, and they solicit the attention of dealers to this very unusual advantage, which their establishment offers.

*Terms.*—All goods are charged at net cash prices, as per Catalogue, which will be sent with all goods ordered; and if time is given, interest is added.

*New York, Nov.* 15, 1843. 65-1y-pd


## Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

When Spring's first buds begin to swell,
And music wakes in woodland bowers
Where Nature's self-taught warblers dwell
'Mid opening leaves and tender flowers,
Why on the eye-lid hangs a tear?
Why steals a sigh from the sad heart?
Whence comes that touch of grieving care
That does not at our will depart?

Oh! 'tis a herald of the Past,
The ghost of long-departed days,
That thus the soul doth overcast:
A warning voice it comes to raise,
To bid us grieve o'er lives misspent—
O'er wasted hours that come no more,—
And bow us meekly penitent
In prayer, ere all our days are o'er.

And he who listens to that call
Will hear at eve its low tones sigh,
When starlight dews begin to fall
And glowing Hesper lights the sky.
'Twill haunt him in the Zephyr's wail,
The murmuring brook the warning tells:
And as an old, familiar tale,
It sounds, when chime the evening bells.

Brother of mine in this fierce strife
We wage on earth with sin and woe,
'Till fleets this transitory life
And to a better world we go,
Whene'er thou hear'st that solemn voice,
Lift up thy heart in fervent prayer,
And God will make thee to rejoice
That we shall meet in triumph there.

RURA.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, March 16, 1844.

*Mr. Hale:* In a late number of the Charlotte Jeffersonian, I found an article purporting to be an answer to a communication written by me for the Observer, signed "W." At first, I thought I would treat it with silent contempt; but I will answer it, lest some might be inclined to believe that it bears with it some shadow of truth; notwithstanding they may be compelled at the same time to look upon it as the very essence of vulgarism; as the fumes that have evaporated from the fevered brain of the writer, plainly showing that his weak mind, tossed like the angry ocean, (if I may compare great things with small,) by the storms of passion and desperation, was fast dissipating in froth and foam. His effusion is couched in language that passes current among the drunken rowdies, and might even have been popular at the late Convention, the character of which he makes such a desperate effort to sustain—But I assure him that it is highly offensive to a fastidious public. The writer, as usual, puts on his affected dignity, but it does not hide his "native littleness," and must necessarily make him appear the more ridiculous to all who know him. He reminds me of Major Jack Downing's ludicrous picture of Van Buren in General Jackson's Presidential coat—But notwithstanding the Editor raves and threatens, and, like Jupiter on Olympus, seems ready to hurl the forked thunderbolts of his vengeance upon the devoted heads of those who have incurred his displeasure, I here assert that the description I gave of the "Coffee Pot Convention" was a true one. The facts there stated are not only known to me, but to all in the village, and afford subject for ridicule and sport even to the College boys. Farther, I can inform him that I am responsible for any thing I have written, and if I think it necessary, I may throw off the mask soon enough for his good. In my late communication, I dealt lightly with him, and do so again, but if he provokes me farther, I may be tempted to tell a tale upon him that will make him blush.

W.

*Important Letter.*—A writer in the Whig Standard, published in Washington city, addresses a letter to Francis P. Blair, the editor of the Globe, from which we make the following extract:

"You no doubt recollect, in 1827, General Jackson made a serious charge, deeply implicating the character of Mr. Clay. General Jackson asserted, on the authority of Mr. Buchanan, that Mr. Clay, through Mr. B., had made to him overtures of a most disgraceful character. Mr. Buchanan, when called on in relation to the matter, denied that he ever made such a communication. Immediately after Mr. Buchanan's letter of disavowal appeared in the newspapers, Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina, who was an ardent supporter of General Jackson, apprehensive that General Jackson would respond to Mr. Buchanan's letter in terms of harshness and reproach, and, if so, would probably injure the party with Mr. Buchanan's friends, addressed a letter to him, begging him to remain silent. General Jackson immediately replied to General Hamilton's letter, in which he commented with considerable severity on the conduct of Mr. Buchanan, *and recants the charges which he had preferred against Mr. Clay's honor and integrity.* Now, the object of addressing you this communication, is to induce you to prevail on General Jackson to allow General Hamilton to publish his (General Jackson's) letter. That such a letter was written cannot be questioned—that it contains a recantation of the foul charge is equally clear. The publication of this letter will at once satisfy all parties concerned.

We have but little faith in the above statement. It is inconsistent with Gen. Jackson's character. Who ever heard of his retracting a charge against one whom he always hated? As to the charge itself, it is sufficient to know, that Gen. Jackson gave Mr. Buchanan as his witness to its truth, and that Mr. Buchanan at once denied all knowledge of it. This is a more complete vindication of Mr. Clay than any retraction of Gen. Jackson, who never pretended to make the charge as of his own knowledge. He made it on the authority of Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan denied the authority, and the charge fell to the ground, from which the scavengers of Locofocoism are now busily engaged in raking it up.—[*Observer.*

The Pennsylvania Keystone, in abusing Mr. Clay's personal appearance, says that he has "a large and ugly mouth." That is a feature of Mr. C.'s face, which needs no defence. *It speaks for itself.*

*Louisville Journal.*

The Hon. Mr. Henderson, associate Minister from the Republic of Texas, has arrived in Washington.

Married, in Ohio, Mr. Wm. Banks to Miss Mary Gold. From this auspicious and unhoped for union, we may ere long look for "a better currency."

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 30, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for J. W. Wooten, A. W. Steele, D. Johnson, S. J. Hinsdale, H. L. Myrover & Co., Pierman Co., Murchison, Reid & Co., J. McGuire, D. McLaurin, J. D. Starr, J. McArn, H. & E. J. Lilly, P. P. Johnson & Co., P. Taylor, S. W. Tillinghast, H. Branson, Rockfish Co., Gardner & McKethan, Williams & Lutterloh, S. Mims, J. McDaniel, and M. Monroe, of this place; and for B. H. Whitney, J. Cowles, D. Freeman & Son, Rev. W. S. Colson, T. Caldwell & Son, C. & F. Mott, W. F. Watts & Co., R. R. King, J. Allen, T. R. Tate, W. G. Welch, Covington & Vaughon, W. Peck, W. B. Hand, J. Crander & Co., M. & T. Black, J. & R. Sloan, A. Hargus, G. A. Mebane, F. J. Hill, A. Waddell, J. Hargrove, Gwyn & Hickerson, T. M. Young, J. Watson, P. Thompson, M. R. Parker, and W. Brow, of the interior.

Also, April 1, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for C. T. Haigh, C. B. Mallett, E. W. Willkings, W. McIntyre, S. T. Hawley, H. L. Myrover, T. S. Lutterloh, Jones & Dunn, Cook & Troy, G. McNeill, J. Waddill, Jr., T. J. Curtis, E. Fuller, of this town; and for Salisbury Co., L. Bingham, McAdoo & Scott, W. J. McConnell, Jenkins & Biles, Gwin & Hickerson, Humphreys & Gaither, and Jas. Allen, of interior.

DEPARTED, Boat Washington, with produce for G. McNeill, E. Fuller, E. W. Willkings, Jones & Dunn, A. J. Erambert, and others.

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1844.


FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

**HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.**

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

**WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.**

HON. WM. A. GRAHAM.—The following is welcome intelligence, from the Raleigh Register:—

"Our friend of the "Observer" will be as glad, we know, to learn, as we are to state, that his intelligence with regard to Mr. Graham is of much too sombre a character. We have a letter from Greensborough, dated March 23, which says—"Mr. Graham was removed from this place to-day. He is recovering, but is still quite weak."

"P. S. Since the above was in type, we have seen a distinguished Medical gentleman, who has been in constant attendance on Mr. Graham for the last three or four weeks, who communicates to us the gratifying intelligence that he reached his residence in Hillsborough in safety, and that when he left him there on Wednesday last, he was fast gaining strength, and little or no doubt existed of his speedy recovery, and of his restoration to his family and his former usefulness to his country."

MR. CLAY'S VISIT.—The Committee of the Clay Club of this town have received the following letter, which renders certain what we have feared—that Mr. Clay cannot visit us on his way to Raleigh.

SAVANNAH, March 24th, 1844.

*Gentlemen:* I have delayed answering the friendly invitation which you transmitted to me, under the hope that circumstances might have been such as to admit of my acceptance of it. But I regret that they have not so turned out as to allow me that satisfaction. Every one must perceive the necessity of my imposing some restrictions upon my movements; and I find that which I adopted, of limiting myself to the places which lie in my route, occasions me quite as much excitement as I can well bear. The priority of the invitation from Fayetteville, to which you allude, forms a consideration, to the force of which I would yield with pleasure but for the personal inconvenience to which I should be exposed. I hope you and my Fayetteville friends will justly appreciate my condition, and extend to me all the indulgence so necessary to it.

I tender, gentlemen, my profound and grateful acknowledgments, and assurances of my ever being

Your friend and ob't serv't,

H. CLAY.

Messrs. Benj'n Robinson, J. W. Wright, Charles T. Haigh, E. J. Hale, Jona. Evans, Alexander Elliott, and Edw'd Lee Winslow, &c.

The following is from the last Wilmington Chronicle:—

WILMINGTON, March 27.

The following letter from Mr. Clay to Mr. Anderson, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, will make known to our readers the time when Mr. Clay may be expected to arrive in Wilmington:—

SAVANNAH, March 22d, 1844.

*Dear Sir:* I received at this place your letter of the 8th inst. It is very difficult for me to fix upon the precise day of my arrival at any distant place, any length of time before I reach it; my present purpose is to leave Charleston on the evening of the 9th of April, and to get to Wilmington the next morning. In that event, I would remain there the 10th and resume my journey for Raleigh on the 11th, where I want to get that night, or early on the morning of the 12th. I am sorry that I cannot remain longer at Wilmington, but my detentions on my journey have been from various causes greater than I anticipated, and I find my time so rapidly melting away that I am compelled to economize it. I hope my friends in Wilmington will acquiesce in the necessity which obliges me to deny myself the gratification of sojourning longer with them.

I am, with great respect,

Your friend and ob't serv't,

H. CLAY.

Alex. Anderson, Esq., Chairman, &c. &c.

A letter from Gen. Owen, Chairman of the Committee appointed at Wilmington to escort Mr. Clay from Charleston, informs us that the above arrangement is changed. Mr. Clay has written to him, that *he proposes to leave Charleston the afternoon of Monday next the 8th,—arrive at Wilmington on Tuesday morning—leave there on Wednesday, and reach Raleigh on Thursday*—late in the day, we suppose.)

The President of the Wilmington Rail Road has given notice of a reduction of fare (as usual on public occasions,) to $5 from either end of the line and back, or half the usual price from intermediate points.

Mr. Clay expected to reach Columbia, S. C. on yesterday afternoon, the 2d inst. From that to the 8th, he will spend in Columbia and Charleston, in both of which places preparations have been made to give him the most flattering reception.

The Clay Club at Petersburg has appointed a Committee of 20 to escort Mr. Clay from Raleigh to Petersburg, where he is to occupy Col. William R. Johnson's dwelling. He is to have an old fashioned Virginia Barbecue, and an Evening Party at which Ladies can be present.

### For Wilmington.

The Steam Boat Fayetteville, Capt. B. Rush, will leave Fayetteville for Wilmington on Monday the 8th inst. at 6 o'clock, A. M. As it is expected that the members of the Clay Club and other citizens may be desirous of meeting Mr. Clay, who is to be at Wilmington on Tuesday the 9th, the Fare will be reduced to Six Dollars for the trip, down and up. Passengers can remain on board whilst in Wilmington.

HALL & JOHNSON, *Agents.*

*April* 2, 1844.

☞ We are requested by the Proprietor of the new Boat William B. Meares, to state that she will leave for Wilmington on Sunday afternoon next.

MR. CLAY AT RALEIGH.—The death of Gen. Jones, and other causes, have rendered some changes necessary in the Committees of escort and reception, lately announced by the Central Committee. The last Register states, that on the Committee of Escort, Col. Giles W. Pearson of Davie is appointed instead of Rufus Reid, Esq. of Iredell; and Bryan Grimes of Pitt, instead of J. C. Washington of Lenoir.

On the Committee of Reception at Raleigh, Gen. Edmund Bryan of Rutherford, instead of Gen. Jones of Wilkes.

Gen. John I. Pasteur of Newbern will act as Chief Marshal.

*Distinguished Guests.*—It is now certain that we shall be honored with the presence, in Raleigh, of several distinguished guests, on the occasion of Mr. Clay's visit. Among them, may be mentioned Mr. Jarnagin, of Tennessee, Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, and probably, Messrs. Preston and Pettigru, of South Carolina, and Crittenden and Morehead, of Kentucky.—*Raleigh Register.*

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH will repay an attentive perusal. To crowd it into one paper, we are compelled to omit some of the less important paragraphs, though it was difficult to discriminate.

A Post Office has been established at Rockfish Factory, in this county, called "Little Rockfish," and Daniel G. Patterson is appointed Postmaster. The Sulkey mail will pass there from this place on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, and return on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The following interesting letter is from a reliable source:—

*To the Editor of the Observer, dated*

WASHINGTON, March 29.

*Dear Sir:* Since the Senate have rejected the bill for the occupation of the Oregon Territory, and thereby quieted for the present that question, which appeared somewhat exciting during the early part of the session, the subject of the annexation of Texas seems here to be much magnified and rendered more important, but I cannot say that the measure has become more popular; but, on the contrary, many circumstances connected with it appear almost daily to weaken the moral strength and influence of the measure.

Much dissatisfaction exists here among statesmen of all parties, on account of the surreptitious manner in which negotiations have been gotten up on this subject, by gambling politicians of desperate fortunes, who seemed to hope by a bold movement to acquire popularity and character before the country;—but from present indications, it will prove a failure.

Though all parties approved of the appointment of Mr. Calhoun to the State department, yet it is believed that the President, in making that nomination, intended to enlist his powerful aid in this particular measure of the annexation of Texas, more than for any other purpose.

Col. Benton, who has no great confidence, politically at least, either in the President or in his Secretary, and probably not wishing to see too much capital accumulate in that quarter, is now open in his denunciation of the measure, and that too with a full knowledge that General Jackson and many of his friends are exerting all their influence to secure the annexation.

If a treaty for this purpose should be made, as it probably already has been, and should be submitted to the Senate for ratification, it would of course require two-thirds of the Senators present to ratify it; but I do not, from the best information I can obtain, believe that more than one-third of that body would approve of it. Of course I cannot believe that there is any prospect of the annexation of Texas.

The bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, for reducing and modifying the Tariff, has not yet been taken up, and there begins to be much doubt whether it can pass the House of Representatives, and scarcely any prospect of its passing the Senate. The measure has lost strength since it was reported to the House; the present Tariff, the act which it is intended to repeal, works much better than many expected it would do, and is likely to produce revenue enough, without increasing the price of goods to the purchasers and consumers.

The resolution of instruction, which have lately been passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, against any modification of the present Tariff, has produced a great fluttering here in the ranks of the Van Buren Democracy, and will secure, I am told, an undivided vote of the whole delegation from that State against the bill now before the House.

It is somewhat remarkable that every call which has been made by the minority in the House, for information from the Treasury department as to the amount of revenue from imports, which has accrued since the present year commenced, under the present Tariff act, has been resisted by the majority by a party vote, thus proving their purpose to be, to suffer no light to be shed on the subject, either to enable Congress to act understandingly on it or to enable the country to understand and to act correctly on this important measure.

Mr. Calhoun is now daily expected to arrive in the City, and if he does not bring with him some solace for the Democracy, they must be doomed to despair.

TEXAS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says,—

"The excitement upon the Texas question begins to subside. Every day we have additional reason for believing that no measure for the annexation of Texas to the Union, will be sanctioned or even seriously entertained by either House of Congress, at the present session."

The N. Y. Express says,—

"There is no doubt that Mr. Tyler intends to submit a Treaty to the Senate, *if* he can now induce the Texian Ambassador to sign one, but, since the late loud demonstrations of Public opinion, with the certainty that the Senate will not ratify it, it is not probable that the Texian Ambassador will submit his State to the mortification of such a negotiation. Again, it is now stated on many sides that even Col. Benton will oppose the Treaty, from which the Texian Ambassador will see, just now, that he can rally no party but the Tyler party, and a few Calhoun Southern Senators to his aid. The exposure of the secret plot to annex Texas, may thus prevent even the consummation of the Treaty."

The N. Y. Evening Post, and the Charleston Patriot, the former a thorough going Van Buren Locofoco paper, and the latter a Calhoun Locofoco paper, are both out against the annexation of Texas.

"North Carolina papers state that at a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the State at Raleigh, the Governor presented to them the name of George E. Badger (Secretary of the Navy under Harrison) for the vacancy in the Supreme Court created by the death of Judge Gaston, and that the Council unanimously rejected the nomination. Judge Nash was then nominated and confirmed."

*Charleston Mercury.*

"North Carolina papers" also stated, that the Council by which the name of Mr. Badger was "unanimously rejected," was "unanimously" Locofoco. If the Mercury had not disconnected the cause from the effect, its readers might have been better informed then they are at present. But that paper has never omitted an opportunity to disparage a character so exalted as to be above it's comprehension.

By the way, though not authorized, we take the responsibility of saying, that our supposition was entirely correct as to the fact, that Gov. Morehead had consulted no one in regard to the nomination; and had no knowledge whether Mr. Badger would or would not accept, if appointed. His course was therefore the correct one, to nominate the individual whom he regarded as best qualified for the station, and to leave the result to the Council and the nominee.

During his late visit to this place, the Rt. Rev'd Bishop Ives complied with a request of the Library Institute to deliver a public Lecture before that body. The subject he had chosen was "the Pursuit of Happiness," and in its discussion, (never losing sight of his sacred calling, and making this as all other occasions subserve the cause of religion and morality,) he urged the importance of so ordering the affairs of the Institute, as not only to minister to the literary taste of the community, but to look to the only sure basis on which law, morals, peace and happiness can be founded—RELIGION. He drew a startling picture of the effects of irreligion, agrarianism, and demagogueism, and of the tendency towards these vices of much of the ephemeral literature with which the press teems, earnestly cautioning the members of the Institute against carelessness in the selection of works for their shelves. The address was calculated to make better men and patriots of those who heard it.

MR. RAYNER.—We are sorry to learn from the Intelligencer, that Mr. Rayner has frequently been detained from the House during the present session by indisposition which confined him to his room.

We have received through the mail, a copy of the Cheraw Gazette of the 13th ult., containing the letter of Walter F. Leak, Esq. to which we have heretofore referred, and in compliance with repeated requests will publish it entire in our next.

A BARGAIN.—A Whig from Stokes County, sold some of the productions of his farm in this place on Monday last, *to be paid for only when Henry Clay is elected President!*

$2,000 REWARD—Is offered by the Governor of Mississippi for the apprehension of Rich'd S. Graves, late Treasurer of that State, who embezzled the public funds, and fled, about a year ago.

CUMBERLAND CLAY CLUB.

At a regular meeting of the Club, at the Town Hall, on Monday evening the 1st of April, the reply of Mr. Clay to the invitation from this place, was read; and on motion of Mr. Arch'd McLean, ordered to be entered on the Minutes.

On motion of Dr. B. W. Robinson, it was

*Resolved*, That this Club learns with regret, that the gratification anticipated from a visit from Mr. Clay to this town, is necessarily denied them.

*Resolved*, That every member of this Club, and every good Whig of Cumberland County, be requested to regard himself as a Delegate to either Wilmington or Raleigh, as may best suit his convenience, to do honor to our distinguished leader. And likewise to the Baltimore Mass Convention of Ratification, on the 2d of May next.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. C. T. Gardner, W. H. Hardin, E. Fuller, Major Torrence, D. Johnson, and others participated,—

On motion of Major Torrence, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Gardner, Willkings, and Johnson, was appointed, to make arrangements with the Proprietors of the Steam Boats, in regard to passage, &c. to Wilmington.

On the several motions of Major Torrence and Mr. Hardin, accompanied by complimentary remarks from themselves and others, His Excellency Gov. MOREHEAD, and the Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, and the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER were unanimously elected Honorary Members of the Club.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, the Club adjourned to the 1st Monday in May, the regular meeting in course.

E. J. HALE, *Vice President.*

HENRY LILLY, JOHN SHAW, } *Secretaries.*

"THE OLD NORTH STATE FOREVER!"

We never see a good citizen about to depart in search of the fancied El Dorado of the South West, without endeavoring to persuade him that he had better remain where he is,—to let well enough alone—under the equal laws of the quiet, honest, anti-repudiating State of his nativity. The following letter is from one whom we welcome back again:—

"ROBESON COUNTY, March 19, 1844.

"You told me, before I left Carolina last Fall, that you were in hopes I would return satisfied with the good old State. I am happy to inform you that I have returned, entertaining a higher regard for North Carolina than ever before; better able to appreciate good laws, and more fully convinced of the necessity of the people's being law-abiding; for truly, in some of those South Western countries, the man is accounted the smartest who can most successfully evade the laws.

"The most important object I saw on my travel was old Harry of the West himself. I enjoyed the pleasure of travelling with him from New Orleans to Mobile. He is pleasing in his manner, familiar in conversation; he was not too exalted for the most humble on the boat, and more than full match for the highest. Judging from what I saw and heard, and from what I knew of him previously, I can with propriety say, as Mark Anthony said of Brutus, this is a *man!* When I saw him he was on his way to North Carolina. I suppose he will be here soon, when (I know) the people of the old State with heartiest welcomes will receive the worthy Patriot into our borders."

Mr. Cooke, the gentleman mentioned in our last as contemplating the establishment of a School for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb at some place in this State, visited this town on Thursday last, and excited a great deal of interest in his most benevolent object, not less by his intelligent and most agreeable mode of imparting information in regard to it, but by the exhibition of the system and the results of education upon a Deaf and Dumb youth who accompanies him. This youth was formerly personally known to some of our citizens, as a wild, passionate, and of course ignorant boy. He is now gentle, tractable, and well informed; reads with facility, writes a fine bold hand, and answered readily, various questions put to him by Mr. Cooke and the audience, on religion, politics, geography, &c. &c. No one who ever saw such an exhibition, can fail to wish success to the philanthropic object.

Mr. C. called our attention to an error in our last paper. His letter from which the remark, that there were more than 100 applicants "from *this* State" for admission into the Staunton Institute, was written in Virginia, and not in North Carolina, so that the 100 applications are in behalf of deaf and dumb in Virginia.

Mr. Calhoun arrived at Charleston on the 26th, and was received with great honor by a committee of 100 gentlemen, and a large crowd of citizens. He was welcomed at the Depot by Henry Bailey, Esq., and afterwards at the City Hall by the Mayor, to both of whose addresses he replied briefly, but expressively of his lively gratification at this spontaneous exhibition of the attachment and confidence of his fellow citizens. Declining a public dinner, he left Charleston on the 27th for Washington, where he arrived on Friday last.

On reaching Wilmington, N. C., he was received with great respect by the citizens in a body, without distinction of party.

The Pendleton Messenger, published near Mr. Calhoun's residence, says that he accepts office with the express understanding that he is to be at liberty to retire immediately on the adjustment of the Texas and Oregon questions.

Judge Mason, the new Secretary of the Navy, has also arrived at Washington.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—In looking more carefully over the foreign news which was hastily given in a postscript to our last, we find nothing material to add. The conviction of Messrs. O'Connell, Steele, Ray, Duffie, Gray, and Barrett, and the acquittal of Rev. Mr. Tierney, and the suspension of judgment for the present, and as some suppose, indefinitely, is the only political item.

The fall of Cotton ½d. and contracted sales, is the only material commercial item.

TRUTH, ACCIDENTALLY STUMBLED ON.—A friend has called our attention to the following sentence in the last North Carolinian:—

"But as this question seems to alarm some people so much and Mr. Webster has given his opinion on it, we think it only fair to give Gen. Jackson's opinion, *which, as compared with Mr. Webster's* (in a military point of view) *is about as a pistol to a "big gun".*"

It is not often that we can compliment that paper for telling the truth; and possibly we should have been debarred that pleasure now, if the Editor had had a very clear conception of what he was saying, for we doubt whether he would estimate Mr. Webster's opinion as quite so much above Gen. Jackson's.

The Raleigh Standard enumerates Satan, and Arnold, and Hull, as traitors, who fell from their high estate. There is another character, who would be worthy of a place by the side of these, if his past or present course were of sufficient importance to merit the distinction. He was lately the eulogist, now the reviler, of Henry Clay. He was a Whig; he is now a Locofoco. Perhaps the Editor knows something of such a character?

We lately copied from some paper, what purported to be the substance of a Whig Speech of the Rev. Dr. Capers of S. C. It was the Rev. Mr. Capers of Alabama, and not Rev. Dr. Capers, who delivered the speech. The Doctor says he has not voted in 24 years, which we think is to be regretted, whatever may be his politics. If good men refuse to vote, into what hands must the government fall?

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 25th, the President of the Senate laid before the body a report of the Secretary of War, made in compliance with a resolution of the 21st instant, communicating an estimate of the amount necessary to complete the Arsenal at Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Mr. Evans called up a resolution heretofore offered by him, fixing the time of adjournment of Congress on the 20th of May. He modified the resolution by inserting the 27th of May, and it was then adopted.

Mr. Benton commenced a speech on the Tariff.

On Tuesday, a number of memorials against the annexation of Texas, and against any change in the Tariff, were presented.

Mr. Benton concluded his speech against the present Tariff.

On Wednesday, after the morning business, Mr. Simmons replied to Messrs. Benton and Woodbury on the Tariff.

On Thursday, after the morning business, Mr. Simmons concluded his common sense speech on the Tariff, in reply to Messrs. McDuffie, Benton, and others. Mr. Benton replied, and Mr. Choate obtained the floor for to-morrow.

On Friday, a number of memorials against altering the Tariff, or annexing Texas, were presented.

The bill to reduce postage, &c. was discussed; after which the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, Mr. Black of S. C. from the select committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to regulate the pay of the Army, and for other purposes.

This was Resolution day, and a great number were offered.

By Mr. Giddings, resolutions affirming the right to amend the Constitution in regard to representation, as in any other respect. Laid over.

By Mr. McKay, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the amount of revenue collected and estimated, and of expenditures actual and estimated, for the fiscal year ending June next. Adopted.

By Mr. Deberry, to inquire into the expediency of a post route from Jamestown to Mocksville, N. C. Adopted.

*Oregon and Texas.*—Mr. Hughes offered a resolution, which, having been modified, on motion of Mr. Black of South Carolina, so as to embrace that portion which relates to Texas, read as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this House, the United States has a clear and indisputable title to all the country on the Northwest coast of America, commonly called the Oregon, from the 42d parallel of north latitude to 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude.

2d. That it is the imperious duty of the Government of the United States to take possession of all the country owned by it on the north-west coast of America, and to organize such a Territorial Government as will give ample and complete protection to our citizens in that quarter.

3d. That it is expedient and conducive to the best interests of the country that Texas should be annexed to the United States as soon as the annexation can be accomplished upon fair and legitimate principles.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to, 106 to 66. [Of the North Carolina members, Messrs. Barringer, Clingman, and Deberry, voted with the majority, Messrs. Daniel and Reid with the minority, and Messrs. Arrington, McKay, Rayner, and Saunders were absent.]

Mr. Saunders offered the following resolution, and demanded the previous question:

*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to fix a day of adjournment until the Texan and Oregon questions, and the tariff and retrenchment bills shall have been acted on by both Houses on Congress.

The demand for the previous question was *not* seconded. So the resolution was laid over for debate.

Mr. McKay introduced a bill to provide for coining one dollar gold pieces.

Mr. Kennedy offered a resolution embracing Gen. Jackson's various declarations in favor of a protective Tariff. To this Mr. Brown of Indiana offered as an amendment, the following:

That this House approve of the sentiments of Henry Clay, expressed in his speech at the extra session of Congress, 1841, as follows: "Carry out the principles of the compromise act, look to revenue alone for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of protection, which I hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity for protection."

Mr. Morris inquired of Mr. Brown whether this was a correct copy of Mr. Clay's remarks? *No answer.* The amendment was rejected, 84 to 82, but Mr. Hamlin moved a reconsideration, and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the motion for reconsideration was adopted, 108 to 66. Mr. Brown then explained, that he had copied what purported to be an extract from a speech of Mr. Clay, from the Ohio Statesman, (a Locofoco paper at Columbus, Ohio,) whose editor he believed to be an honorable man; but that he frankly confessed, that since the extract had been denounced as a forgery, he had examined Mr. Clay's speeches, *and he could not find any such language.* He was still inclined to believe that it was genuine, however, and had written to the Editor of the Statesman. When Mr. Brown sat down, Mr. White of Ken. endeavored to get the floor to denounce the extract as a forgery, but Mr Weller moved to go into other business, remarking that "We have had enough of this business." [There is no doubt of that. So soon as the trickery of the party is about to be exposed, they have had "enough of it."] Mr. White, however, after much objection, got the floor, and proceeded to denounce the extract, declaring emphatically that Mr. Clay never used such language; that it was a forgery. He proceeded, amid incessant points of order raised by various Locofoco members for the purpose of stopping him, to read from Mr. Clay's speeches his real sentiments on the subject of protection.

The House then took up and passed a bill to restore the 2d regiment of dragoons, which had been converted into a rifle regiment.

On Wednesday, the House refused, 88 to 81, to suspend the rules to take up the resolution to adjourn on the 27th May.

Most of the day was spent in debate on the Army Appropriation Bill.

On Thursday, Mr. Dromgoole offered a joint resolution declaring the issue of Treasury Notes, without interest, for common circulation to be with authority of law. The resolution passed next day, 89 to 67. [We are glad [illegible] an illegal act of the pr[illegible] bill to amend the Tariff, [illegible] give it precedence over all [illegible] dis- posed of. It required [illegible] the resolution, and [illegible] st it. Mr. [illegible] April, and [illegible] motion. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll would not prevail till [illegible] had an opportunity to express [illegible] on the subject.

The day was principally spent [illegible] propriation Bill.

On Friday, an ineffectual motion [illegible] Schenck to take up the resolution to adj[illegible] May. A majority, but not two-thirds, [illegible] Private bills, and the Army Appropria[illegible] cupied the day.

COTTON BURNT.—Two tow boats, with 798 bales of cotton, were totally consumed by fire on the Savannah river a few days ago. Loss about $20,000—insured.

We ought to be greatly obliged to the Raleigh Standard, for its anxiety lest we should be called on, (as one of the committee to escort Mr. Clay to Raleigh,) to travel on the Sabbath. He doubtless remembers his own desecration of that day, when, in October 1840, he went out on Sunday to meet the Whigs who were on their way to the great Whig Mass Convention. He need have no fears about us, however. We shall not offend his present scruples on this point.

The Standard is in error on two points in the same paragraph. The first is, in attempting to produce the impression that Mr. Clay made a public entry and a public speech in New Orleans on Sunday.—The Editor of the New Orleans Bee has put an extinguisher on that story, which, *if* the Standard be honest, it will set right. The Editor of the Bee positively contradicts the story that there was any "parade, music, military, or banners, on Sunday, occasioned by the presence of Mr. Clay in that city. Mr. Clay arrived at New Orleans on the evening of Saturday the 23d Dec., and the only thing he did in public whilst he remained there, was *to go regularly to Church every Sabbath!*

The second mistake of the Standard, (and we mention it last because the *most important,*) is, that all the members of the Committee of Escort, except Messrs. Gaither and Williams, are "*elderly persons.*" Now for ourself, we protest against this horrid slander, which the Locofocos have been propagating against us for ten years past, and which we doubt not they will continue to harp upon, with not less pertinacity, (but with *more truth,*) for the next ten years.—"Elderly persons" indeed!

The two following paragraphs are from the Cheraw Gazette; the first published some two or three weeks ago, and the second last week. It would seem incredible that the same person could be the author of both—at least that he could have been in his sober senses when he wrote the last:—

"We learn that Mr. Clay is to be in Columbia about the 25th or 26th inst. We have not learned whether he has accepted the invitation extended to him by a portion of our fellow-citizens. Should he do so, we will give due notice to our readers. And although we differ from the political sentiments held by this eminent statesman, yet we would be glad that he would give his friends in this quarter a call, that the people might have an opportunity of hearing for themselves."

*From the Cheraw Gazette of the 26th ult.*

Mr. Clay, it is expected, will arrive at Augusta, (Ga.) this day, on his return home. The citizens were making grand preparations to receive him. What a noble speculation it would be to put him in a cage and show him through the country at 6d. a head! "Walk in, gentlemen, and examine the great American Giant, who is ready to devour the Constitution, swallow up the Public Lands, crush beneath his iron heel the Planters of the South, arrest Industry, and destroy the Commerce of the Nation. Walk up, gentlemen, don't be afraid, we keep him well fed and securely chained, and he is perfectly harmless. Walk up, gentlemen!"

It would be unnecessary to utter a word of remark upon such an insult to a great party and its eminent Patriot leader—to him who has twice stood by the South, and always by the Country and the Union, in times of trial and danger.

Gen. Peter B. Porter, of Niagara Falls, N. Y. died on the 20th ult., in the 71st year of his age. He had been in Congress, a gallant General during the last War, and Secretary of War during Mr. Monroe's Administration.

Mr. Van Buren has authorized an "explicit contradiction" of a report *said to be* in circulation, by the Whigs, of his withdrawal from the canvass for the Presidency. They were naughty Whigs, if there were any such, who could expect Mr. Van Buren to do any such unselfish thing.

THE FAMILY OF SMITHS.—A writer in the Norfolk Beacon tells of a town in Texas which he visited, where out of a population of 400, the Smiths numbered 300. The postmaster, the collector, the broker, the colonel of the militia, the acting magistrate, the candidate for Congress, the Cashier of the bank, the principal merchant, all bore the uncommon name of *John Smith!* He adds, rather dubiously, that "what were the names of some of them in the States, it would be hard to tell."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—APRIL 3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 40 | Lead, bar, | 5 a 6 |
| Ditto, apple, | 33 a 35 | Mackerel, hf. bl. | $7 25 |
| Bacon, | 6½ a 7 | No. 1, | $7 25 |
| Beeswax, | 27 | Molasses, | 25 a 30 |
| Butter, | 10 a 15 | Oats, | 30 a 35 |
| Bale Rope, | 8 a 10 | Oil, Linseed, | 75 a 80 |
| Coffee, | 8½ a 9½ | Nails, cut, | 5½ a 6 |
| Cotton, | 8½ a 8¾ | Powder, keg, | $6 |
| Cotton Bag'ng, | 16 a 20 | Rags, | 2 |
| Corn, | 55 a 60 | Sugar, brown, | 8 a 10 |
| Copperas, | 3 a 3½ | " Lump, | 14 |
| Candles, F. F., | 11 a 12½ | " Loaf, | 14 a 15 |
| Flour, new, | $3½ a $4½ | Salt, (bushel.) | 50 a 60 |
| Feathers, | 25 | Sack, | $2 a $2 25 |
| Flaxseed, | 90 a $1 00 | Tallow, | 6 a 7 |
| Hides, green, | 4 a 5 | Tin, box, ½ x, | $10 |
| " dry, | 10 | Tobacco, leaf, | 1½ a 3 |
| Iron, | 4½ a 5 | Wheat, | 75 a 80 |
| Lard, | 6½ a 7 | Whiskey, | 28 a 30 |
| Lime, | $1⅝ a $2 | Wool, | 12½ a 15 |

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 18 to 19 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—Not much Produce of any kind coming in. Cotton rather lower; good quality sells at 8¾ to 8¾. No change in prices of other Produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 27.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 8 50 a 9 00; Timber 3 30 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 25 a 2 37.

*Naval Stores.*—Turpentine has gone up a little since last report—latest sales at 2 08. [illegible] remains at about 90; we hear of some sales at 95.

*Timber, Lumber, &c.*—Timber remains about the same as last week, say 3½ to 5½; there is a further advance in flooring boards; sales at 9 dolls. for a first rate article. Sales of wide boards at 5½, scantling at 4½. Staves and shingles are quite dull at the present time; no sales recently.

A cargo North county corn brought at auction yesterday [illegible] cents, in lots of 100 bushels.

Sales [illegible] Northern hay from the wharf at 60 to 80 cts.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—April 2.

Bacon 6¾ a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 5 a 7½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 50 a 5 00; Feathers [illegible] 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses [illegible] cts, 6½ a 7½.

[illegible] cleans, Cotton was greatly depressed [illegible] val of the Caledonia. Sales of three [illegible] sales, at 6½ to 9, chiefly at 7 to 8. [illegible] us, Cotton 5 to 7½. At Macon 5½ to 7½. [illegible] on, Cotton 6½ to 9, chiefly 7 to 8—a [illegible] e Caledonia's news of ¼ to ½ cent. [illegible] acon 4 to 8½. Whiskey 22. [illegible] eipts of cotton, 1,533,407 bales, against last year. Falling off, 370,343. [illegible] York, Upland Cotton 8 to 9 [illegible] of ¼ [illegible] Considerable sales [illegible]

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 28th ult., by Rev. Colin Shaw, Mr. WILLIAM FLINN to Miss MARY ANDRES.

In Wilmington, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, Mr. WILLIAM DE STRAC, Merchant, to Miss PAULINE GENEVIEOL LUCIANI, fifth daughter of Mr. Pasqual Luciani, formerly Merchant of Philadelphia.

At Edenton, N. C., on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Samuel I. Johnston, GEORGE B. DIXON, of Mississippi, to MARY B., daughter of Gen. Duncan McDonald, of the former place.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. THOMAS BATLEY.

Suddenly, in this town, on Monday night last, Mr. T. C. FAY, a native of Bennington, Vermont, formerly for some years Editor of the Winyah Intelligencer, Georgetown, S. C.

In Robeson county, on the 24th ult., Mr. ALEXANDER McGEACHY, in the 86th year of his age. He was a native of Kyntire, Scotland, but for the last 58 years a resident of Robeson county.

At Columbus, Geo. on the 9th ult., Capt. WM. R. BELL, aged 50, a native of Beaufort, N. C.


## THE SPRING QUARTER

OF MR. & MRS. HARDIN'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will commence on Monday next, the 8th inst. The Subscriber having recently purchased a Country Residence within an hour's ride of the town, the School will be continued at its present place as late in Summer as may be desired by those interested, and will be resumed after the usual Summer recess.

Pupils from a distance will find no difficulty in obtaining Board in most agreeable families, at their Summer Retreats in the vicinity, during that part of the approaching season which is usually passed by many of the inhabitants in the country.

W. H. HARDIN.

*Fayetteville, April* 2, 1844. 1400-3w

**Received per Fayetteville,**

50 BAGS St. Domingo COFFEE. Will be sold low.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

*April* 1, 1844. 1400-tf

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.

For sale low by

STUART & McGARY.

*April* 2, 1844. 1400tf

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH,

FOR GILDING, just received by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

**Also,**

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

And an additional supply of Fresh and Genuine DRUGS AND MEDICINES. S. J. H.

*April* 2, 1844. 1400tf

**Just Received,**

A CASE of handsome fast colored PRINTS. For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

*April* 3, 1844.

COLORED

## PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURES,

BY THE DAGUERREOTYPE PROCESS,

TAKEN every day in all kinds of weather, by a new and recently discovered method, which gives a vitality and pleasing expression to the picture, destroying the cold and unearthly aspect which has hitherto been so great an objection.

Portraits copied on reasonable terms.

Rooms in the Brick Row; entrance 3d door above the residence of Mr. Ray.

Specimens seen at the Room. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

*April* 3, 1844. 1400-3w

***To the lovers of Natural Heads of HAIR.***

MR. QUIRK, of New York, has made arrangements to visit Fayetteville on or about the 10th of April, when he will be pleased to receive the calls of all those who may see fit to honor him with their commands in the way of his professional services. Stock of WIGS and TOUPETS large, curious and beautiful. To the young who are losing their Hair, the same may be restored and brought to its original state, by applying to him before the scalp is divested of its roots. Will be found, on his arrival, at his room at the Lafayette Hotel, for 4 or 5 days, (time limited.)

## NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP formed between the Subscribers in August last, for the transportation of the Mail between Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. under the name and style of John McLean & Co., is this day dissolved by *mutual consent.* All demands against the said Copartnership will be paid by B. L. McLauchlin, who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due it.

JOHN McLEAN.
B. L. McLAUCHLIN.

*March* 29, 1844. 1400-tf

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest of John McLean, Esq. in the Stage Line from Fayetteville, N. C. to Columbia, S. C., will in future conduct the business in his own name.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN.

*March* 29, 1844.

N. B. Mr. Daniel McLean is authorized Agent to transact business connected with the Stage Line.

B. L. McL.

Receiving Agents are—
Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
M. Stinemetz, Cheraw, S. C.
H. Holleyman, Jun., Camden, S. C.
Wm. Mayben, Esq., Columbia, S. C.

***The beautiful and thoroughbred HORSE***

## HENRY II,

WILL stand this Season, (1844) at his Stable two miles from Fayetteville, (Ford's old place,) and at Joseph Bunn's, near McNeill's Ferry. Breeders may be certain of meeting the Horse at Bunn's every Monday and Tuesday, from and after the 8th of April, throughout the Season, and the residue of the time at Ford's.

*April* 2, 1844. 1400-tf

## WATCHES,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of the newest styles, from the Manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America.

Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and sterling Silver Spoons, for sale very low.

**G. C. ALLEN,**

Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
30 Wall street, New York, (up stairs.)

*New York, Feb'y* 10, 1844. 95-3mi

## NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

# GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

**Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,**

Besides a General Assortment of

# DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and blk Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

*October* 2, 1843. 74tf

## NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 4-4 and 15 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

# DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

*September* 2, 1843. 70tf

## FOR SALE,

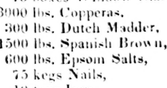
LONDON PORTER.
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

*September* 1, 1843. 70tf

## TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

*February* 10, 1842. 44-tf

## CHEAP BOOKS.

ALISON'S HISTORY, abridged, at $1 50. Matilda, by Eugene Sue, 3 vols. at 75 cents. The Salamander, by do. 25. Theresa Dunoyer, by do. 25. Female Bluebeard, by do. 25. Tom Burke, complete, 50. Willis's Poems, 12½. The Clay Minstrel, and Life of Clay, a Whig Song Book, 25. Whig Almanac, 12½. Moffatt's Africa, 50. Infant Treatment, 25. A few Law Books, cheap.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

## State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term*, 1844.

Nancy Downer and others, *vs.* George Stapleton and wife and others.

Petition for sale of Moses.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, George Stapleton and Margaret his wife, Joseph Downer, James Miller and Jane his wife, Francis Brower and Mary his wife, and John Downer, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in the case, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

## RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,

15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 ditto Cuba ditto,
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Overcoats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

*January* 6, 1844. 88tf

## NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

*Fayetteville, August* 15, 1843. 40-tf

## Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

*Dec'r* 18, 1843. 85tf

## QUICKSILVER!!

JUST received and for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

## Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,

FOR SALE BY

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

## TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to

ELIJAH FULLER.

*Fayetteville, Feb'y* 13, 1844. 93tf

## IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscriber having determined to dispose of his REAL ESTATE in the Town of Fayetteville, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on the 9th day of May next, at the Town House, at 12 o'clock, the following LOTS, viz:—

Three Lots on the South side of Hay street, 21 feet front each, and extending through to Franklin street, about 300 feet. These Lots are situated between the marble building of Mr. John McArn and the brick store of Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and may be most economically and advantageously improved.

Four valuable Lots, East of the Baptist Church, on Old and Union streets, 30 feet by 80 feet in depth. These Lots are most eligibly situated for Warehouses, which may be easily constructed, with dry cellars under them.

That beautiful Building Lot, on Rowan street, nearly opposite the residence of Jos. W. Evans, Esq., containing one acre, and on which there is a small house with a brick chimney, suitable for a kitchen.

Three Pews in the Presbyterian Church, free of ground rent.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser giving a bond, bearing interest from date, to be secured by a mortgage on the premises.

Mr. Joseph Baker, the Agent, will take great pleasure in shewing the above Property to any person disposed to examine it at any time previous to the Sale.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

*Fayetteville, March* 12, 1844. 97ts

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

## NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY of John Randolph, with a selection from his Speeches, by Lemuel Sawyer, price 37½ cts.; The American in Paris, 2 parts, 50; L. S. D. or Treasure Trove, by Samuel Lover, 25; Ninon De L'Enclos, translated from the French, 12½; The Ladies' Science of Etiquette, 25; Etiquette, by Count D'Orsay, 25; Christmas Carol, by Dickens; Sketches of every day Life, by Frederika Bremer, 12½; Love and Money, by Mary Howett, 12½; Charles De Bourbon, 12½; Abernathy's Family Physician, 25; Minister's Family; Xenophon's Anabasis, with English Notes; Clay's Life and Speeches, 2 vols., 1 00; The French without a Master, 25; Spanish ditto, 25; Italian ditto, 25; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

March 13.

## INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

*March* 1, 1844. 97-1Y

## AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER,

## LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!

**JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.**

WOULD take this method to inform the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have removed their NEW

HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE

To the South West corner of the Market Square, in the building that was occupied by the late P. Pearce, deceased, as a Shoe Store, for the last six or eight years, where they will be happy to wait on such as may favor them with a call.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

**Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,**

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Thankful for past favors, they hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

*Fayetteville, Nov.* 17, 1843. 76tf

## FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*December* 27, 1842. 34tf

## JAMES SUNDY,

**Trimmer and Harness Maker,**

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

*Fayetteville, April* 27. 47-tf

## NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; De Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

*Jan.* 10, 1844.

## PATENT BEE HIVE.

THE Subscribers having purchased the right of the above PATENT, called WEBB'S IMPROVED HIVE, for the State of North Carolina, are now prepared to dispose of individual and county rights on favorable terms. This Hive was patented on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1841; its advantages may be described as follows:—It is constructed with drawers in common form for the surplus honey, that can be withdrawn at any time without disturbing the Bees, and also so contrived as to effectually protect them against the worm that is often very destructive to them and the products of their industry; it is also so arranged that the Bees can be removed from one hive to another, or to any required distance; the facility for hiving and removing the Bees entirely obviating the cruel necessity of destroying them to extract the honey from the hive. This Hive is perfectly plain in its construction, and its simplicity and cheapness, with its other advantages, has insured it success wherever it has been introduced; it is now in general use in the New England and Western States, and we have recommendations from the citizens of those States signed by the lawyer, merchant, farmer and mechanic, men of the highest respectability that have tested the advantages arising from it. We have samples of the Hives now on hand, that can be seen at the Store of the Subscribers, and for further particulars, please address

SHELTON & MALLORY.

*Wilmington, Jan.* 10, 1844. 89-3m

## Rectory Boarding School,

HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been induced to open a FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to the present number.

Systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges.

The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as *members of the same family*, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly *parental*.

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67-tf

## NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

*October* 25, 1842. 25-tf

## COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

*June* 7, 1843. 57-tf

## SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

*Dec.* 13, 1843.

## GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

## SANDS'

# SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

*Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.*

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

*Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.*—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford me some a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A

[illegible]

Fresh supply [illegible]
Fayetteville Book Store.
[illegible]

## NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

# GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

*Among which may be found:*

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

*September* 26, 1843. 73tf

## HORSES

Can be HIRED at the Wagon Yard.

For terms apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

Feb'y 20, 1844. 91-tf

## MARBLE FACTORY,

**BY JAMES FOSTER.**

*Fayetteville, June* 18, 1843. 59-tf

## Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

*Sept.* 18, 1843. 72tf

**Rates lower than ever!**

## JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

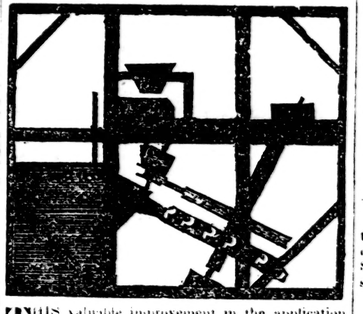
**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

JNO. McCASKILL.

*November* 3, 1843. 79tf

***The Inclined Water Wheel.***

**PATENT.**



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

*Fayetteville, Oct.* 21, 1843 77-1y

## FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

**Capital, One Million of Dollars.**

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

*Fayetteville, Dec.* 5, 1843. 77-tf

## PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

## For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

*January* 31, 1843. 39-tf

## ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES,
5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

*December* 20, 1843. 86tf

## REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage. Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*Dec'r* 26, 1843. 86tf

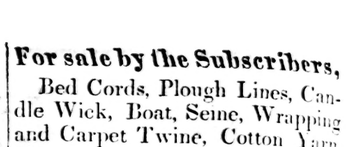
## COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother JOHN H. MARTINE, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

*June* 21, 1843. 64tf

*Encourage Home Manufactures.*



## GARDNER & McKETHAN,

**CARRIAGE MAKERS,**

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

*Feb'y* 28, 1843. 56tf

## FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

*October* 2, 1843. 74-1Y

## FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*January* 11, 1843. 36tf

## F. T. WARD.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

*January* 28, 1843. 39-1Y

## PETERS'

# VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

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